



Borough of Glossop

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

E. DUNSMORE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

For the Year

1965

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965 - 1966

Chairman: Alderman F.Gibbs

Vice-Chairman: Councillor S.Burgess

Councillor D.J.Moore, J.P. (Mayor)	Councillor J. Goddard
Alderman T.Briody-Duggan	Councillor P.Matthews
Councillor Mrs.M.Burgess	Councillor Mrs.D.Singleton
Councillor G.Chatterton	Councillor F.W.Walton
Councillor D.Eglin	Councillor Mrs A.Williams

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

M.SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Shops Inspector,
Inspector Diseases of Animals Acts

E.DUNSMORE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Cert. Inspector of Meat & Other Foods, R.S.H.)
(Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.H.)

Additional Public Health Inspector

T.D.WILLIAMS M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

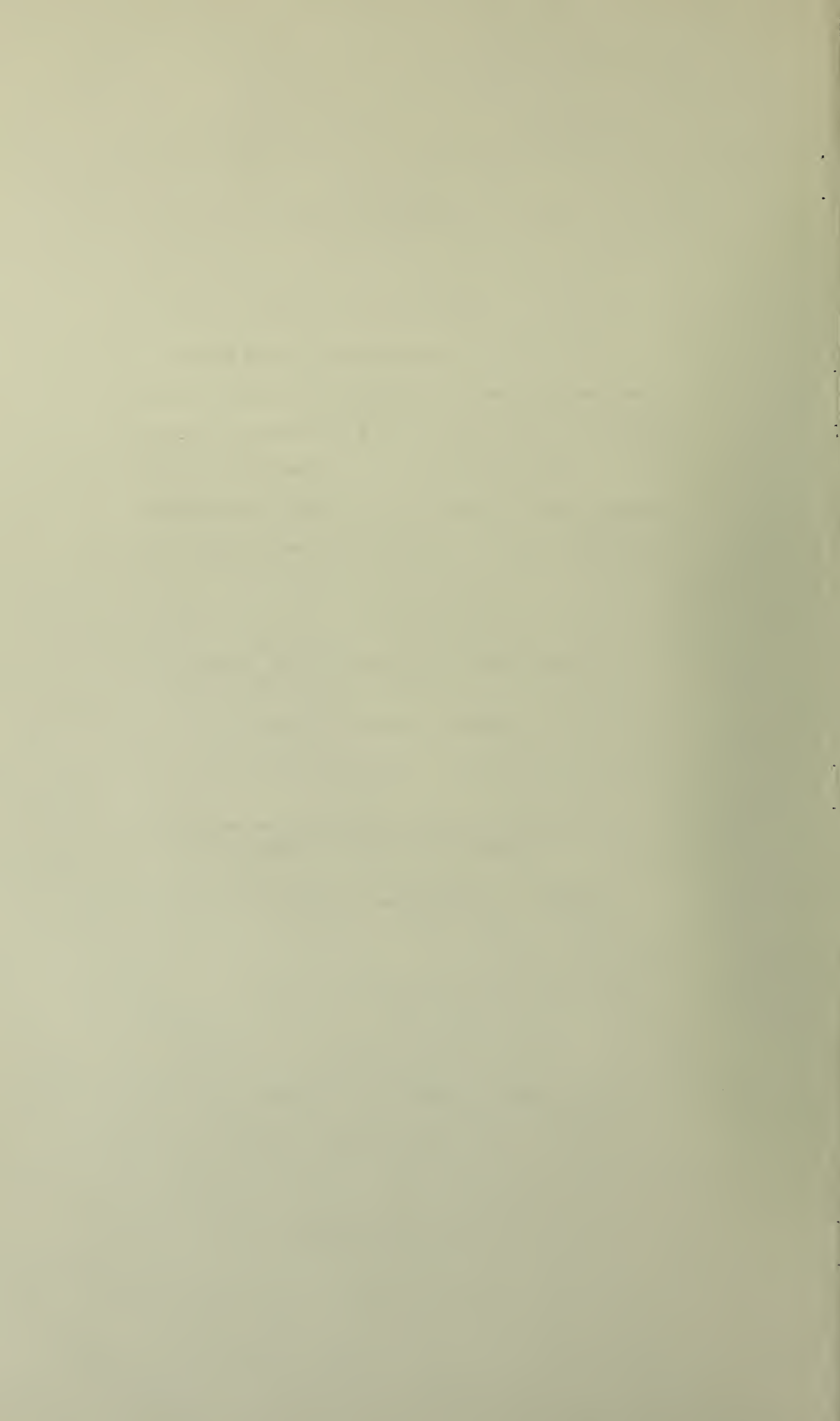
Pupil Assistant

D.W.Sidebotham (to August 1965)

A. Oakley (from September 1965)

Clerk

Mrs. E. Wadsworth



P R E F A C E

To the Minister of Health and

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of
the Borough of Glossop.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1965.

In most respects the vital statistics compared favourably with those for England and Wales and with those previously recorded in the Borough. Measles followed its usual biennial pattern and 1965 was a year of moderate incidence.

The estimated population increased by 390 to 19,080, the highest figure for twenty-four years. There were decreases in the birth, death, and infant mortality rates, though the last at 26.16 is still higher than the national average of 19.0.

The main causes of death in descending order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulation with 89 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 53, and cancer with 41. The three groups accounted for 68.80 per cent of the total number of deaths. The average age at death was 71.36 years for women and 66.16 years for men; 74.12 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age-group and 48.31 per cent in those 75 or more years.

With regard to the housing programme substantial development took place on the Newshaw Lane Estate, Hadfield, where 52 dwellings were occupied at the end of the year. These include 15 old persons one-bedroom flats which have under-floor heating in the halls and livingrooms. The remaining flats on Gladstone Street, Glossop, were completed and good progress was made with building at Platt Street, Padfield.

The Derbyshire County Council accepted the value of exfoliative cytology as a screening test for the detection of precancerous or very early malignant lesions of the uterine cervix and agreed to some of their medical staff collecting smears for cytological examination at certain County Council Clinics. On 24th June, 1965, the facilities became available at the Glossop Clinic where sessions are held on the second and fourth Monday mornings in each month. The cytological diagnostic scheme is a co-operative undertaking of the three branches of the National Health Service. The medical practitioner is given the opportunity of deciding whether to collect the smears himself or to refer the patient to the Clinic for this purpose. The Pathological Department of the Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the examination of the smears. There are 2,500 deaths a year from invasive cancer of the uterine cervix and it is generally agreed that the incidence will be greatly reduced by the detection and treatment of precancerous lesions. Women of all ages are eligible for the tests.

At the beginning of the year the Glossop Citizen's Advice Bureau extended and expanded the existing service by recruiting more voluntary workers, organizing a basic training course of twelve lectures, and increasing the number of weekly sessions from two to four. The voluntary workers undergo continuous training and keep up to date with changes in legislation and developments in various social services. The Bureau's invaluable work for the community includes advice on health and welfare services, hire purchase agreements, house purchase, and landlord and tenant problems. It also arranges interviews with solicitors on the Legal Aid Advice Panel. It was expected that with the influx of population from the Manchester area there would be an increased need for help and advice on personal and social matters.

With the major reorganization of secondary schools in the area there was a change in the educational system. The new comprehensive school which opened in September accommodates all the children from the Grammar School, West End, and Castle Secondary Modern Schools. As a result of the closure of two old primary schools, the building of a new county infants' school in Hadfield and the extension of the Grammar School to form a comprehensive one, there have been great improvements in hygienic conditions.

The Home Safety Committee which met at regular intervals throughout the year supported both the County Home Safety Competition and the various National Campaigns. It also organized a very popular Junior Schools Home Safety Quiz in May in which eight well trained teams completed and a less popular Poster Competition in November for persons aged 15 years and upwards. Although widely advertised the latter attracted only eight entries, none of which was of outstanding quality.

After a period of three years the Council again considered the high incidence of dental caries in the area and the advantages that fluoridation of the water supply would bring to future generations, adults as well as children. After a great deal of opposition from a vociferous minority, the Council re-affirmed their previous decision to inform the Manchester Corporation Water Undertaking that they were in favour of fluoridation. This is a safe, economic and effective public health measure in the prevention of Britain's commonest and most expensive disease, dental decay.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1965.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE

Medical Officer of Health.

P R E F A C E

To the Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses
of the Borough of Glossop.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my report last year I referred to the intention of the Council to take steps to declare and seek confirmation of two smoke control areas chiefly affecting new building sites. The Ministry of Housing & Local Government on receiving intimation of such intention advised the Council that consideration would be given to the proposal provided a scheme for phasing the whole of the Borough were first submitted to the Ministry. The Council subsequently submitted such a programme to cover the whole of the Borough by smoke control orders over a period of from ten to twelve years which the Ministry accepted and gave the go-ahead. The position at the time of writing is that the Council have advertised for a technical assistant in the Health Department so that the work may proceed.

The year under review has been a very busy one as without any additional staff every effort has been made to carry out as many inspections as possible under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which came into force during 1964. Generally speaking this Act applies to all offices and shops (including catering establishments open to the public, wholesale establishments and food premises) and to most railway buildings near the permanent way. Enforcing authorities for the general provisions of the Act are local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors, and H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, according to the class of premises. The general requirements relate to the provisions which must be provided for the health and safety of employees. Numerous orders, regulations and circulars have been issued under the Act dealing with specific standards and the precautions to be taken as safety measures especially relating to machinery and moving parts. At the year end a total of 168 premises had been registered with the local authority (i.e. premises for which the local authority is the enforcing authority) employing 782 persons. About half of those registered had been visited and notice given of any shortcomings.

The work of the Department continues to expand with ever increasing legislation. A visit to a place of work may involve a knowledge of the requirements laid down in numerous acts, orders or regulations. The public generally are relying on the service of the Health Department more and more for securing the remedy of housing defects, abatement of nuisances, removal of accumulations, protection of food supplies, water and clean air and securing satisfactory conditions at places of employment and leisure.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get housing defects remedied within a reasonable time not because owners are reluctant to place orders but because property repairers appear to have full order books. Here I would like to place on record the co-operation given by owners and managements in acceding to the requests of the Health Department for the remedy of defects or abatement of nuisances. Only on rare occasions do legal proceedings have to be instituted.

I trust that the details of the work of the Department herein described will give some indication of the efforts made to improve and maintain better living standards within the Borough.

I thank my Committees, Colleagues and Staff for their help and support during the year.

Yours obedient servant

E.DUNSMORE

Chief Public Health Inspector

September 1966.

SECTION A:

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Acreage (land and water) : 3,324

Population, Registrar General's estimated figure as at
30th June, 1965: 19,080.

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1961 - 6,105; in 1965 -
6,812 approximately.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1961),
6,201.

Rateable Value £464,320 1st April, 1965.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £1,705 (estimated 1965-66).

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	176	168	344
Legitimate	162	157	319
Illegitimate	14	11	25
Birth Rate	18.03		
Comparability Factor	1.12		
Standardised Birth Rate	20.19		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	7.27		

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	2	2	4
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	11.494		

DEATHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	124	142	266
Death Rate	13.94		
Comparability Factor	0.85		
Standardised Death Rate	11.85		
Maternal Death Rate	0		
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	0	0	0
" " Whooping Cough (All ages)	0	0	0
" " Diphtheria	0	0	0
" " Smallpox	0	0	0
" " Influenza	0	1	1
" " Cancer (all ages)	18	23	41

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	7	2	9
Legitimate	6	2	8
Illegitimate	1	0	1

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:

All infants per 1,000 livebirths	26.16
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births	25.08
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births	40.00

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.12 and 0.92 respectively for 1965. Crude birth and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in the age-sex constitution of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on the 1961 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January 1958, the Registrar-General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for six months or more. If the deceased had been there less than six months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence if any.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south.

Social Conditions

Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Paper, canned goods, rope, rubber soles, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing and chemicals, etc., are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has very kindly supplied the following statistical information relating to the employment position in the area.

The monthly average number of wholly unemployed persons registered at the Glossop Employment Exchange during 1965 was 70 (61 men and 9 women), the highest figure being 91 (81 men and 10 women) at the January count and the lowest being 45 (35 men and 10 women) at the count taken in May.

The monthly average number of unemployed disabled persons (included in the above figures) was 14 (13 men and 1 woman), the highest figure being 18 in January and the lowest 9 in June.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1964 for the Glossop Employment Exchange area as 8,598 (the estimated figure for June, 1965 is not yet available).

The estimated numbers of employees in industry in the Glossop Employment Exchange area at June 1964 were as follows:-

INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	13	8	21
Mining and Quarrying	22	2	24
Total	35	10	45
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
Metal Manufacture	128	14	142
Engineering and Electrical Goods	173	22	195
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	-	-	-
Vehicles	2	-	2
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	128	64	192
Textiles	1218	1102	2320
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	-	1	1
Clothing and Footwear	160	550	710
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	101	18	119
Timber, Furniture, etc.	9	-	9
Paper, Printing and Publishing	359	108	467
Other Manufacturing Industries,)	667	908	1575
Food, Drink & Tobacco, Chemicals)			
and Allied Industries.)			
Total	2945	2787	5732
Construction	346	14	360
Gas, Water and Electricity	116	1	117
Transport and Communication	296	21	317
Distributive Trades	242	297	539
Insurance Banking and Finance	18	30	48
Professional and Scientific			
Services	151	526	677
Miscellaneous Services	196	271	467
Public Administration	236	60	296
Ex-Service Personnel not Classified by			
Industry, Industry not stated.	-	-	-
Total	1601	1220	2821
GRAND TOTAL	4581	4017	8598

Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates.

Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1965

								England and Wales Rates per 1,000 population	Glossop population
Births:									
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.1	18.03
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7(a)	11.49(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.									
Deaths:									
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5	13.94
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.042	0.105
Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.006	0
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.553	0.262
Other Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.674	1.887
Deaths:								Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.0	26.16
All causes under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	23.26
All causes under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		23.26
Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		34.48
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births).									

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales. Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births).	Glossop. Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion	0.19	0
Due to Abortion	0.06	0
Total Maternal Mortality ...	0.25	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1965

	<u>M</u>	<u>F.</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Tuberculosis non-respiratory	0	0
Syphilitic Disease	1	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0
Measles	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	0
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	10	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	1
Diabetes	0	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	22	31
Coronary disease, angina	29	21
Hypertension with heart disease	0	1
Other heart disease	12	17
Other circulatory disease	2	7
Influenza	0	1
Pneumonia	4	8
Bronchitis	13	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	9
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	-
Congenital malformations	1	0
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	10
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1
All other accidents	2	0
Suicide	0	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	0
All causes	124	142

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION

FIGURES, 1942 - 1965

Period		Crude Birth Rate		Crude Death Rate		Population
1942	...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943	...	15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944	...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945	...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946	...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947	...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948	...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949	...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950	...	15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951	...	16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952	...	13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830
1953	...	15.2	...	16.32	...	17,770
1954	...	12.5	...	17.78	...	17,830
1955	...	12.13	...	17.65	...	17,730
1956	...	13.87	...	18.25	...	17,590
1957	...	15.19	...	17.36	...	17,450
1958	...	16.58	...	17.96	...	17,430
1959	...	16.44	...	14.31	...	17,400
1960	...	16.03	...	14.76	...	17,340
1961	...	15.05	...	16.43	...	17,470
1962	...	17.95	...	16.11	...	17,440
1963	...	18.54	...	15.33	...	18,070
1964	...	19.32	...	14.98	...	18,690
1965	...	18.03	...	13.94	...	19,080

S E C T I O N B:

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN GLOSSOP

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratory facilities are provided for bacteriological examination of specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE BOARD

On 1st August 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act of 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1965

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Matlock, and the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

GENERAL DISEASES:

	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	0	1
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A)	0	0
Vincent's Organisms	0	1
Salmonella Organisms	0	120
Typhoid Organisms	0	120
Dysentery (Sonne)	22	142
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	0	0
Staphylococcus Aureus	1	0
Aerobic Spore Bearers	0	0
Specific Coliform Types	0	0
Acid Fast Bacilli	0	0
Clostridium Welchii	0	0
Occult Blood	0	0

MILK

Samples taken:

	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue Test	18	16
Tuberculosis	1	1
Phosphatase Test	1	1
Turbidity Test	0	0
Brucella M.R.T.	12	6
Brucella Culture Test	12	12
Brucella Biological Test	2	1

WATER (Drinking)

Sample taken:

	Number
Bacteriological	56
Chemical	1
Lead content	4
	61

FOODS AND DRUGS (Other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:

	Number	Satisfactory
*Chemical Miscellaneous	41	40
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream	6	6

*Taken by the County Council.

The County Analyst states that one sample of Dried Fruit Mixture contained sorbic acid a preservative not permitted for use in dried fruit. It appeared likely that one of the imported fruits in this mixture was responsible for the presence of the sorbic acid. The packers were cautioned.

Section 47: NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1965 it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged during 1965.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administrated as a Geriatric Unit.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

The following services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

On average household refuse is collected every 9.4 days from approximately 7,904 dustbins and is transported by one S & D Fore-and-Aft Tipper, one S & D 'Pakamatic' and one Ford Thames Trader Eagle Collector which vehicle is also used for collections from outlying areas. Special collections and for trade waste removal.

Inspection and servicing of the three Council refuse tips for the control of infestations is carried out by the Health Department.

During the year special collections of household refuse, such as mattresses etc., were arranged through the Health Office in 105 instances.

For street cleansing one Yorkshire-Karrier Sweeper-collector is employed. One full-time and two part-time men are also engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated gully-emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council continues to operate a free service for the clearance of rodent infestations in the case of private dwelling houses, but a charge on a time and materials basis is made in respect of business premises. It must be remembered, however, that the legal onus of clearing all types of premises rests with the occupier.

SECTION C:

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The 7,054 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	7,029
(b)	By means of stand-pipe	-
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc ...	25

Number of connections made during the year:-

(a)	Existing houses	Nil
(b)	New Houses	123
(c)	42 flats	21
(d)	Other premises (metered supplies to trade premises)	9

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough water supply is obtained from three sources, Swineshaw, Hurst, and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield and Hurst water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July 1956, has been chlorinated.

The water supply to the Glossop area was augmented by the completion of the Hurst Reservoir scheme in July, 1961. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 36,000,000 gallons and is designed to yield 500,000 gallons per day for supply together with a compensation flow of half that amount. The Hurst Reservoir also feeds a high level covered service reservoir at Whitfield holding 1,000,000 gallons. The new supply combined with that from the Swineshaw and Hadfield sources should ensure an adequate provision of water for the immediate needs of the town.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

The water mains were extended for 1,090 yards on the Pennine Road Estate, Simmondley, 214 yards on Ashleigh Drive, Glossop, 195 yards on Park Crescent, Glossop, 1,645 yards on the Green Lane Estate, Hadfield, 238 yards on Newshaw Lane, Hadfield, 541 yards on the Shaw Lane Estate, Hadfield, and 203 yards on the Higher Barn Farm Estate, Hadfield.

The total length of the water main extension was 4,126 yards.

Samples taken:- (includes 26 from Swimming Baths).

Bacteriological	82
Chemical	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Fifteen of the 82 samples of water submitted to bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of drinking water are given in the table which follows. The public swimming bath is filled from the town's water mains. The water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath and is changed every three and a half hours. Twenty-six samples were examined bacteriologically between the beginning of February and the end of November 1965. Coliform organisms were found in one and the yeastrel agar one-day plate count at 37°C was also excessive in this sample.

CHEMICAL

One full chemical analysis from the Swineshaw supply was made in 1965. This was satisfactory.

FLUMBO-SOLVENCY

The Manchester Corporation Waterworks Department has given the following information:

					Lead as Pb, p.p.m. after 24 hours
Hurst-Raw Water	...	...	...	...	0.24
Hurst - Water in supply	...	...	...	...	0.04
Swineshaw - Raw water	...	...	...	...	0.02
Swineshaw - Water in supply	...	...	...	...	0.10

FLUORIDE CONTENT

The fluoride content of the Glossop water supplies is approximately 0.1 parts per million.

WATER SAMPLES BACTERIOLOGICALLY UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100mls	Bact. Coli type 1 per 100mls
19. 1.65	53, North Road, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
11. 5.65	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
21. 6.65	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	1
21. 6.65	60, Chunal Lane, Glossop	Hurst	1	0
21. 6.65	Tap, playroom sink Redcourt School. (Tap & sink no longer in use)	Swineshaw	90	0
5. 7.65	5, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	3	0
5. 7.65	Tap, staff room Municipal Buildings	Swineshaw	1	0
5. 7.65	17, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	3	0
5. 7.65	Boys' Wash place Redcourt School	Swineshaw	1	0
5. 7.65	Tap, Staff & Children's Toilet, Redcourt.	Swineshaw	2	0
5. 7.65	28, Queen Street, Glossop	Swineshaw	2	0
24. 8.65	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0
29. 9.65	13, Cottage Lane, Gamesley	Hurst	2	0
16.11.65	7, Queen's Drive, Glossop	Swineshaw	1	0

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION
CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

The result of the chemical examination of the Swineshaw water supply is given below.

SWINESHAW SUPPLY (19.1.65)

Appearance in 2-ft Tube	Very faintly turbid, very faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	Less than 2
pH value	6.40
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C)	75
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.08
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.06
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	12
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°Fahr.	0.25
Hardness Temporary	15
Hardness Permanent	20
Hardness Total	35
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0.23
Metals Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was slightly turbid and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of some pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

The water was acid in reaction but apart from a trace of iron was free from metallic contamination.

DRAINAGE

		Estimated Population Involved.
No. of houses connected to sewers	7,020	18,983
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	34	97
No. of connections made during the years:		
(a) Existing houses	Nil	
(b) New Houses	140	
(c) Other premises	Nil	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.Cs 3		

Table 1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Agricultural Act, 1956	-
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Bakeries	246
Caravans	2
Canning Factories	40
Carts and Vans (Food)	7
Cafes and Canteens	148
Clubs	3
Council Houses	21
Court Proceedings	1
Dairies	9
Diseases of Animals Acts	20
Factories	448
Food Hygiene	42
Food Poisoning	8
Food Standards and Labelling	-
Hawkers of Food	2
Houses to Let in Multiple Occupation	-
Housing Acts	631
Ice Cream	32
Infectious Disease	65
Inns	268
Litter Act	-
Market Stalls	131
Merchandise Marks Act	-
Milk Distributors	-
National Assistance	-
Noise Abatement	4
Offensive Trade	2
Offices Shops & Railway Premises Act	1246
Outworkers	-
Overcrowding	-
Pet Animals Act	10
Piggeries	2
Preserved Food Premises	422
Private Water Supplies	13
Rag Flock Act	-
Rent Acts	2
Rodent Control (Rats & Mice)	2084
Schools	5
Scrap Metal Dealers	3
Shops - Butchers	304
Fried Fish	61
Other	987
Shops Act	44
Slaughterhouses	435
Smoke Abatement	95
Swimming Baths	39
Typhoid	-
Verminous Premises (not Rats & Mice)	115
Nuisances (P.H.I.'s Journal)	3977
Warehouses	<u>1</u>
	11,978

Table 2

NUISANCE JOURNAL 1964

* No. of Complaints received	532
No. of Nuisances outstanding from 1964	8
No. of Informal Notices served	305
No. of Statutory Notices served	5
* No. of Premises at which nuisances, one or more, abated.	525
* No. of Premises at which nuisances were outstanding at the year end	15

* Each one may refer to several items.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new sewerage works were brought into operation on the 15th January, 1964. Consisting of automatic screening and grit removing plant, sedimentation tanks, biological filters, humus tanks, storm water tanks, sludge digesters and drying beds, and four pumping stations, the works are very modern in design.

A staff of five men, a manager and a foreman, are running the works which have laboratory provision for chemical analytical control of the processes.

The new works have now been operating for just over a year and it is about one year and ten months since all units were commissioned. The effluent produced satisfies both the Royal Commission and Mersey River Board standards. Four trade effluent agreements with firms are in operation and it is hoped that two more will be in force shortly. Regular samples of effluent discharging to sewers from trade premises are taken and in this way control is effected over the quality of effluent discharge.

The total length of sewer extension to new housing sites was 3,410 yards.

These extensions were on sites off Hadfield Road and on Newshaw Lane/Shaw Lane and one Spire Hollin.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Dustbins, etc, in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Dustbins, 7,750; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 140; and Fresh Water Conveniences 5,645.

These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of 101 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 79 shops, 17 dairy farms, by 4 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 1 local dairy.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

(Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of factories on the register:-

With power	128
Without power	8
Other premises	3
	<u>139</u>

A total of 448 inspections were made during 1965, and 15 defects were recorded.

Twenty were remedied during the year which figure included a carry over of outstanding defects from 1964.

The Factories Act, 1961, is partly administered by local authorities and partly by H.M.Factory Inspectorate. The provisions dealt with by the Borough Council relate to the following matters:-

- (1) Factories where mechanical power is used:-

Provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for both sexes.

- (2) Factories where mechanical power is not used.

Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature & ventilation, drainage of floors, provision and maintenance of sanitary conveniences for the sexes.

- (3) Basement bakehouses

- (4) Homework.

Table 3

(1) Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	433	13	-
Factories without mechanical power	15	-	-
Other premises	-	-	-
Total	448	13	-

(2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Referred				
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	* 16	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	3	3	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient :	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	* 20	-	1	-

Note:- Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above table.

* Includes outstanding defects from 1964.

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:-

Brush making	32
Wearing apparel	48

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council or instances of work on unwholesome premises.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 26. Ten defects were recorded and these together with 3 carried forward from 1964 were remedied.

Defects or Offences	Found	Remedied
Limewashing overdue	9	12
Insanitary conditions..	-	-
Structural defects	-	-
Infestations	1	1
Other contraventions	-	-
	10	13

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one registered establishment. One visit was made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A careful watch was maintained during the year on industrial premises for any contravention of the Clean Air Act. On the whole the Act is well complied with. Three instances of dark smoke were recorded and warnings given. There was one case of grit and dust emission. Warnings were given to two local companies where nuisance occurred from the burning of trade waste at the base of otherwise disused factory stacks.

An isolated incidence from a steam train issuing heavy smoke and two occasions of heavy black smoke from factory stacks were noted and abated when the firms were contacted. On several occasions serious nuisance was caused by the burning of trade waste on open land and after warnings improvement resulted.

Subsequent to complaints of noxious fumes from the Lancashire Chemical Works I sought the advice of the Alkali Works etc Inspectorate and the Company agreed to carry out certain suggestions to neutralize impurities in the re-agents. In November 1965 a fire burning on this Works' tip constituted a nuisance and was in contravention of a Court Order made against the firm in November 1964. Further proceedings were instituted against the Lancashire Chemical Works for contravention of the Court Order, as a result a fine of £5 was imposed with £7.7.0d advocate's fees awarded to the Corporation. The Council gave plenary powers to the Town Clerk to institute legal or other proceedings against this Company in the event of further contravention(s) of the Court Order occurring in future.

Following a report of the Chief Public Health Inspector the Council resolved that all necessary action be taken with a view to declaring two smoke control areas, one to cover the whole of the proposed Manchester overspill development at Gamesley together with a number of existing cottage properties and the other to cover Gaystaff private development off Simmondley Lane, Simmondley. Both areas to take in approximately 329 acres. This was intended as a start to the submission of further smoke control areas. Early in 1966 after supplying further information to the Ministry the Council received the go-ahead for smoke control area purposes. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that Glossop is not listed as a 'black-area'.

SHOPS

Numerous inspections to shop premises were made during the year. Some of these were done during the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. There is now considerable overlapping in the administration of the Shops Act 1950, the afore-mentioned Act of 1963 and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

As from 1st May 1964, anyone intending to employ persons in offices, shops or railway premises, is required to send a notification in the prescribed form to the authority reasonable for enforcing the Act at the premises. Premises already in use on that date should have been registered in this way between 1st May and 31st July, 1964.

There are three main classes of enforcing authorities for the general provisions of the Act (sections 4-27 and 46-50) local authorities, H.M. Factory Inspectors, and H.M. Inspectors of Mines and Quarries, depending on the class of premises concerned.

By the end of 1965 a total of 168 premises had been registered and 80 premises had received one or more visits of inspection.

The premises registered are classified as follows:-

	registered	No. receiving a general inspection	Persons Employed
Offices	27	9	224
Retail Shops	114	68	411
Warehouses	4		14
Catering establishments) open to the public)	20	0	122
Canteens)			
Fuel storage depots	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
	168	80	782

There were no exemptions granted and no prosecutions.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS (since the Act became operative in 1964)

Sec. 4	Cleanliness	54	Sec. 13	Sitting facilities	8
" 5	Overcrowding	-	" 14	Seats (Sedentary workers)	-
" 6	Temperature	107	" 15	Eating facilities	5
" 7	Ventilation	15	" 16	Floors, passage & stairs	22
" 8	Lighting	9	" 17	Fencing -parts of machinery	3
" 9	Sanitary Conveniences	34	" 18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	3
" 10	Washing facilities	42	" 19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
" 11	Supply of Drinking Water	-	" 23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
" 12	Clothing Accommodation	2	" 24	First Aid	
				General Provisions	86
					<u>390</u>

Notices were served seeking a remedy of the contraventions.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1964, which came into operation on 11th August 1958.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS - 1965

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	3
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	19
Cycles	1
Chemical Products	1
Chiropodists	3
Chemists	6
Cafes	5
Coal Offices	6
Confectionery and General Provisions	24
Drapers and Ladies' Outfitters	18
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dyers and Cleaners	3
Electrical Engineering	3
Fancy Goods	3
Florists	3
Fish (Wet)	1
Fish Friers	14
Furnishers (House)	7
General Provisions	73
Greengrocers	14
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	4
Handicrafts	2
Hairdressers (Ladies')	16
Hardware	10
Hairdressers (Gent's)	6
Herbalists	4
Jewellers	2
Milliners	2
Motor Accessories	7
Newsagents	15
Outfitters (Ladies')	6
Outfitters (Ladies' and Childrens)	4
Outfitters (Gent's)	4
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's)	3
Off-Licences	14
Opticians	4
Photographers and Photographic Materials	2
Picture Framing	1
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	3
Painters and Decorators	8
Saddlers	1
Shoe Sales and Repair	6
Shoe Repairs	4
Showrooms	4
Sports Shops	1
Sweets and Tobacco	12
Sub-Post Office and Drapery	2
Sub-Post Office and Gift Shop	1
Travel Agents	2
Tripe	1
T. V. Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs	8
Toy Shop	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
Wools and Baby Linen	4
Watch Repairer	1
Market Stalls	37
	416

RATS & MICE DESTRUCTION

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December 1965:-

Table 4

(a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments Rats Mice	
Business Premises	1902	13	3
Private Dwellings	105	62	24
Local Authority Premises	35	8	5
Agriculture	42	7	-
	*2084	90	32

*Includes inspections of properties when visited primarily for other purpose.

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatment

During the year sewer treatments have continued using the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Foods recommended poison fluoracetamide.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three annual licences were renewed after inspection of the premises.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into operation on the 1st April 1961. Three firms were registered in respect of six yards at Primrose Lane, King Street, Charlestown Road, Whitfield Cross, Bank Street and Derby Street.

VERMINOUS PREMISES (excluding Rats and Mice)

Sixty-rooms in 30 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestations or as a precautionary measure.

Infestations	Cases	Treatment
General Uncleanliness	1	
Fleas	6	
Cockroaches	16	Insecticide
Wasps	8	spray
Other insect pests	6	or powder

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

DISINFECTION

Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:

Under this head one house. was disinfected.

Disinfectant is supplied free to occupants for current and terminal disinfection.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

AND ORDERS MADE THEREUNDER

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no local outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Seven movement licences were issued during 1965.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:-

Table 5

						Animals	
						Outbreaks	Attached Slaughtered
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	515	588 -
Atrophic Rhinitis		...	...	...		-	- -
Foot & Mouth Disease	...	...	...			1	154 -
Fowl Pest	...	...	...	...	...	495	- -
Sheep Scab	..	...	...	...	...	-	- -
Swine Fever	...	...	...	...		113	- *42,141

There was one outbreak of foot and mouth disease the first since 1962. Fowl Pest increased in number, 495 outbreaks in 1965 with 89 in 1964.

Anthrax outbreaks increased in number from 49 outbreaks with 55 deaths in 1964 to the stated 515 outbreaks involving 588 deaths in 1965.

* Provisional figures

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL (in inches)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965.
January	4.37	3.73	6.51	5.81	4.62	2.13	1.76	4.46
February	6.00	0.48	2.91	2.62	1.86	0.77	1.56	0.735
March	2.27	2.23	1.24	2.34	4.84	2.79	4.09	1.335
April	1.25	3.67	2.40	3.79	3.78	3.27	2.88	3.345
May	3.59	1.10	2.01	1.96	3.40	3.05	2.50	2.83
June	4.72	2.61	1.77	2.27	0.82	5.18	3.70	2.39
July	5.15	3.92	6.51	3.81	2.09	1.99	4.41	5.27
August	4.14	0.39	5.02	5.19	6.15	5.57	3.88	3.365
September	5.05	0.21	3.99	2.33	4.47	4.43	2.00	8.11
October	4.78	3.53	5.45	5.62	1.71	3.38	2.85	1.93
November	1.53	5.77	5.57	3.52	2.33	5.91	2.90	3.685
December	3.81	6.66	4.43	3.28	4.18	0.76	5.43	10.715
	46.66	34.30	47.71	42.54	40.25	39.23	37.96	48.17

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1965 was 39.1 inches 110% per cent of the annual average over England and Wales of 35.59 inches for standard - year period 1916 -1950.

PET SHOPS

Four such shops are licensed by the Council under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, for which an annual fee of 10/- is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

SECTION D:

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Rent Act, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair have been made since October 1962.

HOUSING PROGRAMME, 1965

Tables 6 and 7 indicate the progress made during 1965 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 6

New Temporary Buildings...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,812
Number of New Houses erected during the year:							
(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	65

Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV):-

* (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	-
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	-
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	-
+ (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	-
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	13
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	66

* Information not available

+ Cases of overcrowding were reported on housing application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

PERMANENT COUNCIL PROPERTIES AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1965.

4	Bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	...	13
3	Bedroom maisonettes	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	Bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	...	303
2	Bedroom houses	...	...	...	...	...	65
2	Bedroom flats	...	...	...	...	...	214
1	Bedroom flats	...	...	...	...	...	109
1	Bedroom bungalows..	...	...	...	...	...	24
							<u>736</u>

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

2 - 30 Station Road	1 Bedroom	...	...	15
Parkcroft	2 Bedroom	...	...	2
Hillcrest	3 Bedroom	...	...	1
6 Spire Hollin	2 Bedroom	...	...	1
82 - 84, Woolley Bridge	3 Bedroom	...	...	2
15 George Street	2 Bedroom	...	...	1
99/101, 103, 163 High St.E.	2 Bedroom	...	...	4
2 - 12 Whitfield Cross	2 Bedroom	...	...	6
3 - 9 Ebenezer Street	2 Bedroom	...	...	4
48 Freetown	2 Bedroom	...	...	1
				<u>773</u>
Prefabricated bungalows			...	50
				<u>823</u>
Total				<u>823</u>

Table 7

Included in the aforementioned total are the following new properties completed during the year 1965.

Gladstone Street	6 - 2 Bedroom Ground Floor Flats (Electric underfloor heating)
	8- 3 Bedroom Maisonnets (Electric underfloor heating)
Thorncliff Road, Hadfield	16-2 Bedroom houses
	+ 11-1 Bedroom Ground Floor Flats (Electric underfloor heating)
	11-2 Bedroom First Floor Flats
	6-3 Bedroom houses
The Grove, Hadfield	4-2 Bedroom First Floor Flats

+ Warden Service in operation

CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1965, TO
31st DECEMBER, 1965.

Part A. Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	41	46	17
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	13	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

Part B. Unfit Houses closed

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4) 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	11	27	7
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Part C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	53	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Act	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

Part D. Unfit houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at End of Period

No unfit houses were in temporary use under Sections 48, 17(2) or 46 and no licences for temporary use under Sections 34 or 52.

Part E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

	Number of Houses	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Order, purchased in the period	Nil	Nil

SECTION E :

FOOD HYGIENE

In an endeavour to secure the highest possible standard in respect of food handling, storage and general maintenance, further attention was paid to premises preparing food. Improvements were requested at a number of premises and co-operation was usually readily given. Additional visits were made when inspected under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

ICE CREAM

At the time of writing 75 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Six samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Withington. All were placed in provisional Grade 1.

MILK

Since 1st October 1964, milk producers and dealers selling raw milk under special designation require a licence authorising the use of the designation "Untreated" This replaces "Tuberculin Tested" as the designation for raw milk. All milk produced in England & Wales now comes from attested herds.

Producers obtain licences from the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries & Food and dealers from the local food and drugs authority. Distributors require registration with the local Council and now number 79 (excluding dairy farms)

On the 1st October 1965 the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 came into force. They amend the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and prescribe a new designation, 'Ultra Heat Treated' in relation to milk which has been treated by the ultra high temperature method. Such milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 270°F for not less than one second.

The special designations for dealers prepacked milk are 'Untreated' 'Pasturised', 'Sterilised' and 'Ultra Heat Treated'. Licences are not transferable and are subject to the conditions prescribed in the regulations.

Of 32 samples submitted to the methylene blue, turbidity, biological, phosphatase and/or brucellosis tests 3 were reported not satisfactory (see table 8 page 29)

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Court proceedings followed a complaint about foreign substance in a sealed bottle of milk. The company bottling the milk were fined £5. Several complaints were investigated during the year concerning foreign matter in foodstuffs.

REGISTRATION OF PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES

The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and received special attention from the Health Department Staff there are 74 such registered premises.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949. - 1954, Tuberculin Tested, now designated "Untreated" Milk must not decolourise Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year. The one sample which failed this test was purchased from the producer. The producer was contacted and a further sample proved to be satisfactory.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953, Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30 - minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage. One sample failed this Methylene Blue Test.

Brucellosis

Twelve samples were collected of which 6 were positive to some degree to the Ring Test and of these none were positive to direct culture, but of two guinea pig inoculations one showed infection present. Until satisfactory samples were obtained the milk from the herd with a positive result was sent for pasteurisation before sale.

Table 8.

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST							
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 18)	Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 1)	Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 1)	Brucellosis (Samples taken 12)				
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	MRT	Positive to tests Culture	Biological	
Untreated	16	1	1	-	-	5	-	1
Pasteurised	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: No samples were submitted to the turbidity test.

MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION

Two licensed slaughterhouses are in use. The table below gives details of the carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Table 9 Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed.....	380	42	2	2,059	474	-	2,957
Number Inspected.....	380	42	2	2,059	474	-	2,957
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.							
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	58	7	-	17	38	-	120
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.....	15.3	16.6	-	0.8	8.0	-	-
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.....	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food

(i) At the Slaughterhouses

				Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis) ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Meat (other diseases and conditions) ...	...	...	...	-	-	-	17
Offal (Tuberculosis) ...	...	...	...	-	-	1	18
Offal (other diseases and conditions) ...	...	...	...	-	7	1	20
				-	7	3	27

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

					Tons.	cwts.	qrs	lbs.
Meat ...	...	...	...	...	-	6	-	15
Canned Meat ..	...	...	...	...	-	2	1	22
Other Canned Foods	...	...	...	...	-	10	2	23
Other Foods ..	...	...	...	...	-	-	2	-
					-	19	3	4

Slaughtermen's Licences

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1954, 17 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

S E C T I O N F.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1965 was 213, compared with 174 in 1964 and 152 in 1963.

DIPHTHERIA

For the fifteenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946. Although environmental and social conditions affect the incidence of disease, there is little doubt that active immunization has been the chief factor in the prevention of diphtheria.

The total number of children immunized in 1965 was:-

Primary immunization	...	295
Booster injections	...	174

The diphtheria prophylactic is, with few exceptions, given combined with tetanus and whooping cough antigens in order to reduce the number of injections.

MEASLES

Measles followed its usual biennial periodicity, the ninety-seven cases notified being spread throughout the year. A measles vaccine for general use has not yet been approved but investigations are continuing to determine the degree and duration of protection afforded by killed, attenuated, and live vaccines produced in this country. Significant progress has been made and it is hoped that future development will reduce still further the post-vaccinal reaction rate.

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet fever is now a very mild disease and complications are rare. Eight cases were reported.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Notifications of whooping cough decreased from 47 in 1964 to 1 in 1965. Immunization has modified the clinical features of the disease though it has not entirely eliminated it.

POLIOMYELITIS

There was a tremendous increase in the number of people protected against poliomyelitis in 1965. Most of the 10,913 doses of Sabin vaccine were administered at the end of August and beginning of September when a panic situation developed following a case of poliomyelitis in an adjoining county. The unprecedented demand for mass vaccination placed a great strain on the resources of an already understaffed clinic.

FOOD POISONING

No cases were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department.

DYSENTERY

Six Sonne dysentery infections were notified in Spring and seven in Summer.

CHICKENPOX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1921, is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present mainly on account of its resemblance in certain instances to modified forms of the latter disease. Eighty-eight cases were reported.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as any "febrile condition occurring in woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage". No cases were notified.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

One-hundred and eighteen cases of infectious disease were notified from primary schools. Measles and rubella were prevalent in June and chickenpox accounted for forty-three infections in the last quarter of the year.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceding eight months April to November.

There was no marked rise in the intake of new claims during 1965.

Table 11

DISEASE	Under 1 year	Age												Total Notified	Sent to Hospital										
		1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-													
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-myelitis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Notified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-												

* These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1965.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1965

Table 12

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-

There were five primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, the same as last year, and two deaths from the disease.

At the end of the year 48 cases were recorded in the Tuberculosis Register.

The Chest Clinic is held at Lees Street, Ashton under Lyne.

Tuesday	...	...	...	...	1.30p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	9.30a.m.
Friday	...	...	...	...	9.30a.m.
Friday (children)	...	...	...	...	1.30p.m.

Second and fourth Wednesday in each month (by appointment only) 5.30p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1965 under the P.H.(Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1961, (Section 41), and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, (Section 135), provide for compensation to be paid.

INFESTATIONS

The cleanliness surveys in the schools were incomplete due to illness of the staff concerned. Consequently there was an increase in the number of children with verminous heads from 3.93 per cent in 1964 to 5.68 per cent in 1965.

No cases of scabies were seen at the Glossop Clinic.

THE HISTORY OF THE

Year	Month	Day	Event
1776	July	4	Declaration of Independence
1776	September	26	First meeting of the Continental Congress
1776	October	4	First battle of the Clouds
1776	November	20	Evacuation of Philadelphia
1776	December	19	Arrival at Lancaster
1776	December	31	End of the year

Continued on next page

The following table shows the number of people who attended the various meetings of the Continental Congress during the year 1776.

Meeting	Number of people
First meeting of the Continental Congress	55
First meeting of the Continental Congress	55
First meeting of the Continental Congress	55
First meeting of the Continental Congress	55
First meeting of the Continental Congress	55

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